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in the living God, who is the Father of all the nations and God of all the earth; to recover faith in Him, and to learn how to apply the eternal principles of Jesus Christ, which are the revealed truth of God, to the relations between nation and nation as well as the relation between man and man. It is the only way. You say the government will not listen and the nation will not listen. It is quite possible. The nation did not listen to Isaiah in this very protest, and the nation perished. You say England will not open her heart to this teaching of Christ. Quite possible. Then another nation will take our place, and be the next great step in the progress of the world. Slowly and bitterly man learns the lessons through suffering and rejects the obvious truth, preferring to perish in his error. But it is our duty as Christians, and, above all, it is the duty of the ambassador of Christ, to assert that truth, to make it plain that it is a truth, and to show that until the truth is acknowledged peace can never come to the world. I have no doubt myself that it is the truth of God, and that until we dare to act upon it the world will be full of war and rumors of war: men will waste each other's strength in fruitless opposition and resistance, and the garment will be rolled in blood.

Until the world will listen to the wisdom of Jesus it must suffer and perish, for the Lord does not change, and as long as we harden our hearts and turn a deaf ear to the mind and counsels of salvation, we must live our miserable life of confusion and bitterness. There is but one truth. It was prophesied long ago that the day of peace must dawn when the nations shall beat their spears into sickles. The day must come when the truth will be understood and the nations will war no more, and the vast material of battles and trained strength of men will be devoted not to fighting nor even to this imaginary defense, but to the glorious task of promoting the well-being of mankind and to the tender ministry of the strong to the weak, of the great and progressive nation to the frail and helpless. The Spirit of Christ shall conquer the world. And in the great day, when the victory is won and Christ reigns, there will be some comfort to those — however weak we seem to-day — who dared to believe it, when all the world believed that the only defense of nations was in sinking battleships and maintaining a vast array of armaments and men.

### Correspondence.

Letter from Mrs. May Wright Sewall.

GREENACRE FARM, AIKEN, S. C., Feb. 12, 1910.

*To the Editor of THE ADVOCATE OF PEACE:*

I have just read with deep interest the article in your February issue entitled "Women in the Peace Movement," and feel moved to supply a few additional facts, which I hope you may think it worth while to print in your next issue.

The International Peace Union was one of the earliest members of the National Council of Women of the United States, which, being organized in 1888, at its first annual executive session, held in 1889, passed by unanimous vote a strong resolution in behalf of peace propaganda, and from that time has had this subject on its program. It was the National Council which, at its annual executive session at Nashville, adopted the peace

flag, and by unanimous vote sent a message to the World's Christian Temperance Union, then in session at Montreal, asking it also to adopt the peace flag, and with it a resolution submitting the adoption of the flag and the opinions which it symbolized to all of its affiliated National Women's Christian Temperance Unions. This it did. I have the telegram sent to our Council by Frances E. Willard thanking the Council for the proposition, and the letter from her a week later discussing with enthusiasm and vision the results likely to flow from this action.

Beginning on May 18, 1900, there were within the next five years held under Council auspices over one thousand demonstration meetings in support of the Hague Conference, and committees, aggregating a membership of over five hundred names, were formed within the affiliated branches of the Council, who in their respective communities took charge of such demonstrations.

In 1897 the National Council of Women also adopted "The Seven Rules of Harmony" and a manual of exercises in peace for use in schools. This manual was based on and expounded those principles of justice that, applied in any of the relations of life, must result in peace. It also included exercises showing how the principle of arbitration was equally adapted to the family, the school, business, society and the mutual relations of nations. As far as the very limited means at the disposal of the committee charged with the promulgation of the Rules of Harmony and the exercises in social peace would permit, a work in schools and colleges was begun, that now, under the direction of the American School Peace League, with stronger financial backing, may become universal and effective.

May I add a word regarding German women workers for peace. The idea of the universal demonstration by women annually on May 18th for the promotion of peace originated, I believe, in the mind of Frau Margarethe Leonora Selenka of Munich, who at her own expense, through a voluminous correspondence and not a little printing, spread a knowledge of this particular form of peace propaganda throughout the world. Frau Lina Morgenstern, who, on December 6, died at the age of eighty years, one of Germany's most indefatigable workers in social reform movements, was an ardent supporter of arbitration and an eloquent advocate of peace. Up to the time of her death she had, since its organization, represented Germany in the Peace Committee of the International Council of Women.

By this mail I am directing that Volume I of a report on the International Council just printed shall be sent you. In it you will find by what means the Council is seeking to promote that form of internationalism which alone will secure permanent peace among the nations.

The organization of the Council is based on that principle which alone can secure justice from nation to nation; the principle which, ignoring the material distinctions of territorial extent and numerical strength, insists on the *peership* of nations.

In the counsels of the International, Holland and Great Britain, Switzerland and Germany, Denmark and the United States, and all other nations sit as equals, with the same number of votes on every question. Any other basis is unjust. Where size and population determine the voting power, the principle that "might makes right"

is recognized, and in any international assembly, to the degree that this false principle is acknowledged as a guide, is the small nation put to a disadvantage.

### Work of Rev. Charles E. Beals.

FIELD SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.

The Directors have kindly invited the Field Secretary to take a corner of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* to report his work from month to month. Whole columns might be filled with interesting matter telling of visits to, and addresses before, the Chicago Woman's Club (October 13), the Submasters' Club of Boston (November 18), the Friends' Meeting in Philadelphia (November 22), the Fountain Street Baptist Church of Grand Rapids (December 18), the Chicago Woman's Aid (December 21), the First Presbyterian Church of Lake Forest and Lake Forest College (January 16).

Nearly an entire month in the fall was devoted to publishing and mailing the report of the Second National Peace Congress. November and December were spent in the slow and arduous work of canvassing to ascertain what moral and financial support the Chicago Peace Society would receive if organized as a Branch of the American Peace Society. The canvass was reasonably successful.

On the first Tuesday of the new year, January 4, 1910, in spite of a fiercely raging blizzard, the Chicago Peace Society was organized, as announced in last month's *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*. An office was opened at once, at 153 La Salle Street, and Miss Antonia C. Fritsch, who served as stenographer for the National Peace Congress, was installed as office secretary. A reference library will be built up as rapidly as funds admit. Meanwhile the Field Secretary has loaned his own private peace library for use in the office. Stereopticon slides, peace decorations, etc., will be arranged for as quickly as possible.

Samples of all the peace publications are on the office table, and the office of the Chicago Peace Society will be the Chicago office of the American Peace Society and a depository of its literature. Already the new office has furnished material for some important peace meetings. And even as early as this, orders for Hague Day literature have commenced to come in from teachers in the public schools.

The Field Secretary has moved his family from the East, and henceforth his work will be conducted from Chicago instead of from Boston. This will mean a great saving of time and railway fare, for either one of twelve State capitals can be reached in a night's ride from Chicago. Probably the greater part of the spring will have to be devoted to the completion of the Chicago peace machinery, the enlargement of the membership, etc. But in connection with the local work a correspondence will be carried on with the peace workers in each of the States, looking to a completer organization of the peace forces all over the country.

The Field Secretary has been appointed a member of the Committee on Peace and Arbitration by the trustees of the Young People's Christian Endeavor. Rev. Francis E. Clark, D. D., is chairman, and the other member is Rev. Robert E. Pretlow of Brooklyn, N. Y.

### The American School Peace League.

BY FANNIE FERN ANDREWS, SECRETARY.

At the meeting of the New Mexico Educational Association, a New Mexico Branch of the League was formed on December 30, 1909. Its officers include the leading educators of New Mexico. The Association elected for president E. McQueen Gray, President of the University of New Mexico, Albuquerque; for secretary-treasurer, John H. Vaughan, Professor of History, New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Agricultural College; for vice-presidents, James E. Clark, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Santa Fé; W. E. Garrison, President of the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Agricultural College; J. A. Wood, Superintendent of Schools, Santa Fé; C. M. Light, President of the Mexico Normal School, Silver City; T. W. Conway, Superintendent of Schools, Raton; while among the nine directors are superintendents of schools, normal school men and educational editors.

"The Educational Association," writes Mr. John H. Vaughan, "was very cordial in its reception of the peace idea and entered heartily into the organization. We are going to have a great Branch." And, indeed, the outlook is very hopeful, for the New Mexico Branch has already nearly a thousand enrolled members, each of whom is pledged to disseminate the principles of the international movement. These members were secured largely through Mr. Vaughan's efforts at the teachers' institute during the summer. One person with the interest, insight and vigor of Mr. Vaughan in each State of the Union would soon leaven the whole educational sentiment of the country with the spirit of international fraternity.

Beginning with the last of March, State Teachers' Associations will be holding their annual meetings through the month of June; and it is the aim of the League to organize a State Branch whenever these meetings occur. So far, responses from the presidents of the teachers' associations have been most favorable.

The first ten thousand copies of the annual report have been distributed, and the office is now sending out the second ten thousand edition.

An unusual demand for literature has come during the last month from college literary and debating societies all over the country. In answer to every request, literature has been sent and suggestions given when desired.

A bibliography of the principal publications on the international peace movement has been printed and sent to interested members of the League in each of the States, asking them to use their influence in getting such literature placed in the libraries of their respective States. Several letters have been received from library commissions asking for more copies of the bibliography. In the States where Branches have been formed, this responsibility has been taken over by these bodies.

Besides the organization of State Branches, the most immediate and pressing work is to bring about the general observance of the 18th of May in the schools. This is a comparatively easy task in States which have Branches, and these bodies have become active. Mr. L. J. Abbott, president of the Oklahoma Branch, writes: "The State Superintendent of Oklahoma has promised to send a Peace Program to every school in the State,